# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 05 OCT 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | SHIVANI GOYAL | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENG | Registration Number | 30302 |
| Center | Rajender Nagar | Date | 5 Oct |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Alignment Competence**
2. **Context Competence**
3. **Content Competence**
4. **Language Competence**
5. **Introduction Competence**
6. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
7. **Conclusion Competence**

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

# VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ease of doing business measures how conducive is environment for conducting business. As per World Bank's 'Ease of doing business rankings, India ranked 130th.

Various reforms taken by government to increase ease of doing business:

- introduction of GST
- Directions to ease labour laws – WAGE CODE BILL
- Insolvency and bankrupty code
- Infrastructure improvements – dedicated freight corridors, UDAY, Power to all 24x7, Sagarmala

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for parts.
- Credit – MUDRA, Start up India
- Make in India, IPR policy 2016
- Single window clearance

However the reforms taken, India only moved up by 1 rank from 2016 to 2017 despite government aim to achieve 50th rank by 2018.

Utility of these ranking:

① Most steps taken eg: GST, Insolvency code, infrastructure investment will show result LONG TERM

② Only takes into account – Delhi and Mumbai into consideration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Still, the government needs to take further reforms to boost rankings.

① Production depends on 4 factors – dedicated reforms required in

Production = Land + labour + Credit + Enterprenership

- Land → easier land acquisition law and digitisation of land records
- labour → multiplicity and rigidity of laws – eg: Industrial dispute act, Sec V-B – rationalisation and simplification
- Credit → credit at affordable rates specially to MSME sector

② Back end infrastructure: improvement in electricity – stable, 24x7, affordable, better roads, supply chain management.

③ Better Taxation administration – service friendly regime

④ Reforming clogged judiciary leading to delays.

With the following reforms, government will be able to invite investment, boost manufacturing for growth and development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

With government goal of adopting doubling farmers income by 2022, need for adopting income centric approach :-

① POVERTY AMONGST FARMERS
As per NSSO estimates, net ~~ag~~ annual income amongst farmers is 20,000 (net of production). Farmers are poorest section in population.

② APMC - middlemen
Most gains attributed by arhatiyas while for farmers, agriculture remains non-remunerative

③ Agricultural distress and suicides

④ Benefit to agricultural sector
If farmer income increases,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Farmer income increases → Increased investment in mechanization and productivity economies of scale → Increased production and productivity

Challenges facing agriculture sector

- rainfed agriculture
- APMC
- soil degradation
- poor credit
- non farm jobs required to boost land consolidation
- declining land availability

HOW TO DOUBLE FARMERS INCOME:

① Expansion of irrigation specially micro irrigation / drip irrigation to reduce dependence on monsoon / stable incomes.

② Marketing reforms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms in APMC where maximum gains attributed to middlemen

(3) Crop diversification
From cereal centric approach to horticulture, pulses and oilseeds

(4) Livelihood diversification
agroforestry, animal husbandry provide greater resilience to farming.

(5) Reforms in procurement, storage and MSP policy

(6) Allowing contract farming

(7) Boost to food processing
as reduce post harvest losses, remuneration and enhanced investment in agriculture

various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi sinchai yojana, Fasal Bima Yojana, Soil health card launched. Expansion of investment in agriculture and creation of NON FARM JOBS to create

land consolidation would boost farm ...

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Reasons for increasing concern on fiscal displine for state :

① For first time, combined fiscal deficit of states exceeded 3% of gdp due to deteorating fiscal situation of states due to

② Uday Bonds - 75% of debt taken by state

③ Farm loan waivers

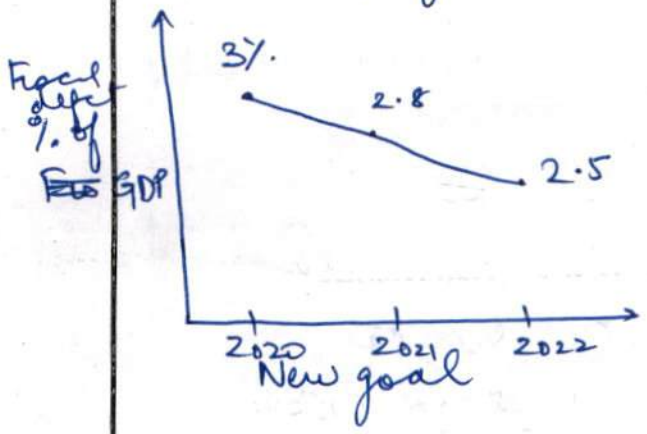
④ Increased revenue expenditure after 7th pay commission - 23.5% increase.

Key recommendations of NK Singh Panel :

(i) Aim to reach 60% debt by 2022 where 40% centre and 20% by states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Flexibility to centre in meeting fiscal targets




due to sluggish investment by private sector and need to revive growth by public investment.

(iii) Escape clause – skipping fiscal deficit target for year due to conditions like national security

(iv) Fiscal council for monitoring fiscal performance of centre, consultation to invoke escape clause

(v) New debt and fiscal responsibility act to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

replace FRBM act 2003.

Way forward:

Fiscal consolidation is necessary to ensure long term macro-eco stability, investor confidence and global financial inflows. Monitoring states fiscal finances through greater parliamentary oversight, introducing fiscal performance as criteria for vertical devolution of central funds and enhancing efficiency of state expenditure is the need of hour.

Also public investment by centre required to enhance growth and investment in light of sluggish demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Strategic sale refers to transfer of ownership and management to the private sector.
Recently strategic sale of Air India, Pawan hans, disinvestment of CIL, ONGC, NHPC was considered.

challenges faced by public sector are political interference, low efficiency, poor culture, low ROE.

EVALUATION OF STRATEGIC SALE TO DEAL WITH THESE Challenges:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

| Arguments in favour | Arguments against privatisation |
| --- | --- |
| ① political interference, trade unionism hamper efficiency | ① Shift from social objective to profit objective |
| ② Private sector brings efficiency in technology, human resource and innovation | ② Oligopolistic/ monopolistic practices of private sector |
| ③ Performance driven culture | ③ Staff entrenchment issues |
| ④ Value addition | ④ Favoritism/ underpricing of assets during sale can lead to loss to exchequer. |
| ⑤ competition and market discipline | |
| ⑥ Government capital freed for social sector expenditure | |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

Golden Balance needs to be achieved between social objectives and efficiency of private sector

Privatization of Air India was need of hour due to huge debt burden of 46,500 crores.

(i) Private sector can be introduced in management rather than complete ownership transfer

eg: Jaipur, Ahmedabad Airport

(ii) Sale through ETF to bring market discipline

(iii) Curbing political interference

(iv) Diluting monopoly by enhancing competetition eg: Recent decision to corporatise CIL by breaking it into 7 independent firms.

Therefore need of hour is to achieve social justice along with high growth and competition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Post demonetisation, government cancelled the registration of around 2 lakh companies as shell companies.

Shell companies?
Companies without active business but significant assets majorly for purpose of tax evasion and money laundering.

CONFUSION over status:

LEGAL / ILLEGAL
as many startups to raise equity, also open companies.

SHELL / DORMANT COMPANIES
Companies which have not filed annual return for 2

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2 consecutive years are dormant.

Therefore strict action over start up companies / dormant companies in the name of shell companies would lead to unnecessary restrictions.

Steps to curb shell companies:

① More stringent auditing:
Auditing standards and norms and fixation of responsibility of auditors to ensure such companies dont exist.

② International collaboration using G20 - AEOI -
Automatic exchange of information to check international linkages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) evidence based/smart enforcement by tax administrators.

(4) Clarity in rules and regulations regarding dormant status, role of registrar of companies.

With only 17% of GDP as tax base and huge tax evasion and money laundering, curbing shell companies is necessary to ensure growth and development and freeing up of assets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

MSME act 2006 defines MSME (on basis of investment)

| | Mfg | service |
|---|---|---|
| Micro | <20 lakhs | <10 lakhs |
| Small | 20 - 500 lakhs | 10 - 200 lakhs |
| Medium | 500 - 1000 lakhs | 200 - 500 lakhs |

Importance of MSME sector:

① Jobs: more job created per unit of capital employed

② Rural development, traditional industry, creation of non farm employment, poverty eradication

③ Resilience to domestic and international crises eg: growth in past 10 years averaged at CAGR @ 10%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ wage and self employment, entrepreneurship.

| Challenges faced by MSME | Measures required |
|---|---|
| ① Lack of scale<br>poor economies of scale | NITI aayog 3 year agenda suggested ancillarisation and subcontracting by large firms to enhance productivity and scale. |
| ② Lack of capital | Requirement of credit at affordable rates<br>~~Ex~~ Govermet launched MUDRA loans. |
| ③ Low technology, Lack of skills | government support for percolation of latest technology, capital subsidy for investment, skilling centres and |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

| | |
|---|---|
| | dedicated channel for enterpreneurship (eg. like DD Kisan) |
| (4) Infra-structure challenges (electricity, transportation) | stable 24x7 electricity, improvement in road infrastructure, ports, supply chain. |

Government has launched Zero effect zero defect, MUDRA, MSME cluster development, etc focussing on MSME sector - Implementing recommendations of Prakash Sharma committee eg: increasing MUDRA loan limit, technology support, skilling, branding can ensure goal of high growth, poverty eradication, equitable development and Make in India,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Reasons for growing informalisation:

① Rigidity of labour laws

Multiplicity and stringent laws (eg. Sec V-B of Industrial disputes act 1947 - stringent conditions on lay off) forces them to stay small and employ contractual labour.

② Jobless growth

lack of jobs created in formal sector has promoted "petty enterpreneurship"

③ Dominance of agriculture sector

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| % of gdp | 17% | 30% | 53% |
| % of population | 50% | 22% | 27% |
| | ↑ agricult | ↑ Industry | ↑ service |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Agriculture workforce is unorganised sector

(4) Lack of skills / Vocational education

leading labour force in poor value added jobs

(5) Low ~~fact~~ female force labour participation

Work in domestic sector and agriculture sector remains unrecognised.

Informalisation leads to → poor social security, unstable wages for labourforce

→ Lack of skilling

→ Industrial growth as resort to contract labour, no development of firm specific skills

→ poor welfare

→ No economies of scale

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures required :

① easing of labour laws to promote scale of business to ensure more jobs created.

② Accelerated focus on skilling to promote entrepreneurship and meet gaps in demand supply of skills

③ Make in India to create jobs in manufacturing to shift excess workforce employed in agriculture sector.

④ Infrastructure investment
1 Rs spent on infrastructure creates MULTIPLIER effect and jobs generation

Therefore focussing on ease of doing business, skilling and participation of role of women and easing labour laws can ensure social welfare, higher growth trajectory through manufacturing led growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Paradigm shifts have occured in the energy framework locally and globally such as.

(i) ~~to~~ Crude oil prices have reached historic low due to oversupply and shale oil boom.

(ii) Renewables tariff solar and wind have declined

(iii) global pushback against nuclear energy due to Fukushima disaster and poor state of companies like Westinghouse and Areva.

(iv) ~~After~~ Paris summit and focus on declining fossil fuel consumption, more focus on renewables

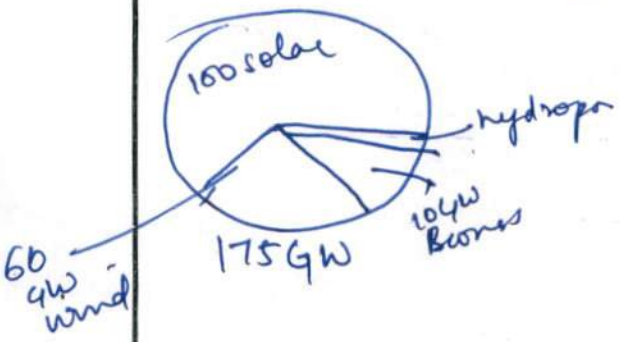
(v) Our INDC commitment of created 40% of total capacity - non fossil fuel based.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Ans~~

Niti Aayog 3year's agenda's draft energy policy highlights these changes by:

① Achievement of INDC's




unique opportunity to expand solar and wind based renewable energy.

② Electrification to all goal of Power to all 24x7

③ Reduction of import dependence by 10% till 2022.

④ Increasing manufacturing share of GDP from 15- 25% till 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For this government has launched several policies such HELP (hydro carbon exploration policy), Deen dayal Upadhyay gram jyoti, focussing on energy efficiency in buildings, transportation and manufacturing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

IT-BPO specially after the 1991 reforms have become powerhouse - impacting globally and India as:

① Service sector driven growth
Today service sector majorly IT-BPO sector ~~can~~ contributes 50% to total GDP

② Attracts FDI and exports of services
Maximum FDI attracted by the software and IT industry

③ global dependence of MNC on Indian BPO sector.
ranging from USA, UK, EU.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced:

- Increasing protectionism
  eg: stringent VISA rules such as H1B visa would severely impact the margins of indian giants such as Infosys, WIPRO.

- Obsolete skills due to emerging technology such as Big data, Internet of Things, Artificial intelligence means skill upgradation in latest technology needed
- sluggish global growth

Way forward:

(i) greater diplomatic deliberations with UK, US, EU to ensure easing of ~~so~~ visa regulations

(ii) Pushing Trade facilitation agreement in services

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in WTO.

(iii) Targetting newer markets eg. Latin America, Africa

(iv) Latest skill upgradation in areas of Artificial intellgce, IOT, Big data

~~(v)~~ Finally, the government enhanced focus on digital India, ~~to~~ digitisation also would create tremendous opportunities domestically and decline of Brain Drain

Therefore Indian IT-sector needs to reinvent itself to face the global challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The requirement of multimodal logistics and transport which brings together different modes of transportation will boost ease of doing business, manufacturing, lower transportation costs, efficiency and faster last mile connectivity.

This would include:-

- rails
- roads (urban and rural)
- freight corridors
- airport
- ports
- inland water ways

Sector wise analysis, challenges and recommendations

Railway

challenges faced are heavy cross subsidisation of passenger

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

sector with freight sector, over congested rail network, poor rolling stock.

Govt actions: western and eastern dedicated freight corridors, high speed rail and Railway development authority to ensure competitive tariffs of rail sector.

PORTS: poor mechanisation, excessive delays, road connectivity, poor infrastructure, high turnaround time

Govt actions: Sagarmala initiative for port modernisation and road connectivity.

Roads: overcongestion, lack of pucca roads in rural areas

Govt actions: Pradhan Mantri

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

gram sadak yojana, National highway policy, implementation of GST to ensure easier inter state movement.

Also recent regional connectivity scheme, Jal Vikas Marg project to ensure development of inland water transportation, are right measures to boost connectivity to make economy more productive. A effective policy should ensure environmentally safe, affordable, last mile connectivity based multimodal transportation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system. DM., Constitution.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Climate change endangers development planning and reinforces poverty in myriad of ways:

- Disproportionate and discriminatory impact on poorest sections
  eg: farmers, coastal communities whose livelihood dependent on nature.

- Increased natural disasters
  eg: Uttarakhand floods due to heavy rainfall destroyed years built infrastructure and investment.

- Rise of climate refugees

- Gender justice: In India, climate change increases water

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

stress → means greater hardship to women to collect water and firewood

(eg:) Denganamal village in Maharashtra where concept of water wives prevalent.

Utility of climate risk insurance

The debate is rising in global foras such as Loss and damages paid to Pacific islands, creation of green climate fund to provide provide adaptation and mitigation support to developing countries.

Arguments for such mechanis

- Climate change is a reality and effects are visible
- Historical responsibility of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

developed countries

- Support to developing countries who have double challenge of eradication of poverty as well

However,

rather than insurance mechanism, efforts need to be for disaster risk mitigation, building resilience and adaptation. This is due to:

- developed countries opposition for technology and fund transfer (US withdrawal from Paris treaty)
- Prevention is better than cure

Therefore a TWO PRONGED STRATEGY where focus on risk mitigation through measures like agro climatic planning, watershed management and decreasing ~~to~~ fossil fuel consumption along with insurance in case of damages/ adaptation fund way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Women are more vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters as

(i) Reduced coping and adaptation capacity due to lack of economic/social dependence, low skills and education

(ii) Increased risk of harrasment and gender violence in disaster

eg: During Uttarakhand floods, incidents of gender violence reported

(iii) Dependence on natural resources

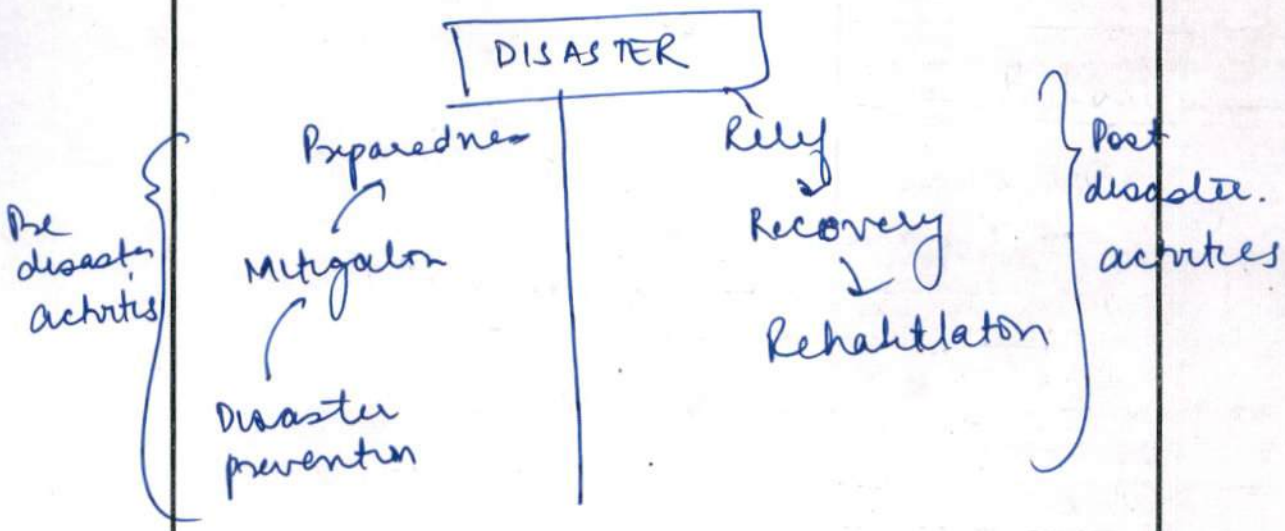
eg: feminisation of agriculture, responsibility of collection of firewood, water in households

Eg Water wives in Dengaonmal, Maharashtra.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) Special Women needs
such as pregnant women, need of water for sanitation / menstruation makes them vulnerable.

Women can play active role in disaster management cycle




~~How~~ EXAMPLE:

In Pre disaster management activity
· since women are dependent on natural resources (water collection, firewood collection - can

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources

(eg) Chipko movement in Uttarakhand

· feminisation of agriculture — focus on sustainable agriculture.

Post disaster:

· In event of flood, proper care of children by protecting from consumption of ~~the~~ unclean water

· Through SHGs focus on building back better

Therefore like every avenue, women role need to be recognised in the disaster management cycle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves refer to when average temperature is greater than 3°C for 3 consecutive days than maximum temperature or greater than 45°C for 3 days.

- Heat waves are increasing due to climate change, erratic weather patterns, urban heat island effect.

- It needs to be dealt as natural disaster due to chances of stroke, dehydration and possible deaths and loss to cattle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently,
more instances of heat waves are seen in Central India such as AP, Telangana, Orissa, etc.

Heat Wave as a natural disaster?
requires both Pre and post disaster interventions.

Pre disaster interventions

- Increasing green cover to ensure coolness in temperature
- Local ponds and wetlands for microclimate ~~regul~~ regulation
- Properly equipped hospitals and centres for handling emergency
- Proper plan of action being laid

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

out in advance light by the role of various stakeholders — health sector, transportation, local bodies, ~~etc~~, schools, biz units

Post disaster interventions

- Early warning systems and dissemination
- Public outreach regarding awareness precautions to be taken
- ~~tele~~ Sheds and water availability for rickshaw pullers
- Advancing the timings for schools and offices
- Water for animals

Therefore, heatwaves which have huge potential for damage to ~~lives and~~ life and animals hence need to be handled with PRE + POST event interventions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

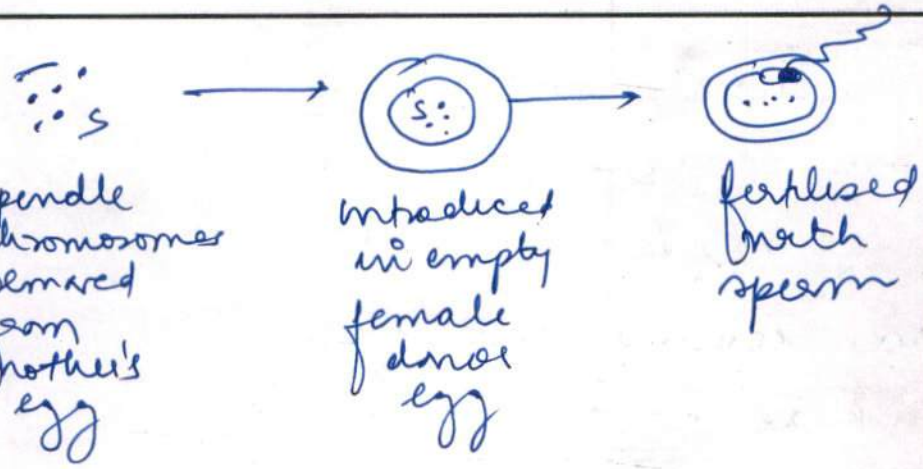
Genome editing refers to editing the genome/gene sequence in a living organism for potential benefits.

Benefits in healthcare sector

① gene therapy: where a gene is introduced in a body to take over the functions of a non functional gene
eg: in Parkinson's disease

② Mitrochondrial replacement therapy
where a portion of DNA is introduced by female donor to treat mitrochondrial disease in mother

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)




③ Treatment of genetic disorders and other diseases eg: diabetes, cancer etc.

Concerns related to genome editing:

① May lead to 'designer babies' - commodisation of babies

② Undesirable/unfortunate changes in future generation by manipulation of genes which can be carried forward by future generation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In light of these problems ~~got~~ ICMR - Indian council of medical research has issued guidelines where no germline editing will be allowed. Also prohibition on ~~to~~ ~~gonad~~ gonadic cells and editing on haemotopic cells for clinical purpose only.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

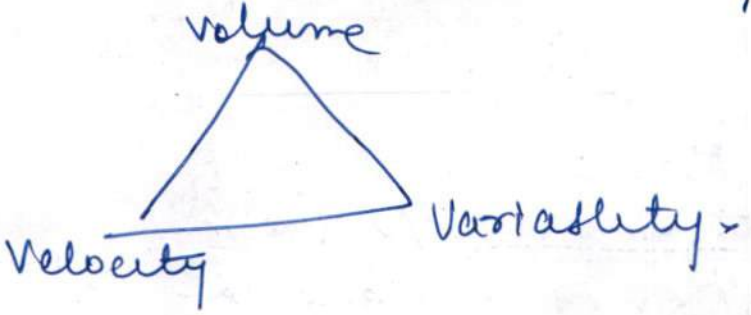
उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Supercomputers are special computers with high analytical and data processing capabilities.

Benefit of supercomputers:
supercomputers have evolved over the decades where initial supercomputers only provided faster calculations and processing. Now supercomputers are providing many special capabilities. Integrated with Artificial intelligence and deep learning, their capabilities have exceeded human mind eg: Alpha Go ~~go~~ computer when it has defeated the best players. Supercomputer with high processing are also benefitting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in the era of big data which is characterised by




Even in areas of satellite communication, disaster management, weather prediction where real-time analysis is required, supercomputers are beneficial

## Super Computing Mission

Objectives

- To boost supercomputing abilities and achieve world class speed in analytics and processing
- Use of supercomputing in various

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

arenas specially socioeconomic challenges eg. weather prediction, agriculture management

mechanism for implementation

- greater government spending in supercomputing and dedicated ~~ede~~ missions in selected universities - Development of both offensive and ~~def~~ defensive capabilities in supercomputing. Development of a trained workforce and ensuring adequate infrastructure.

~~The~~ Focus on enhancing ~~to~~ supercomputing will lead to positive synergies in various fields such as DIGITAL India, make in India, automation, internet of things.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cryptocurrency refers to a digital financial asset uses cryptography as medium of exchange and creation of additional units.
It was started in 2009 by Santoshi Nakamoto and presently many cryptocurrencies - Bitcoin, Dev coin, Pcoin are in existence.

It has disruptive impact on financial and the banking sector with both positive and negative fallouts.

POSITIVE FALLOUTS:

(i) can be used for enhancing financial inclusion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Based on blockchain technology can ensure transparency in payment regime.

(iii) can supplement various mediums of online transactions
eg: Aadhar enabled payment system, UPS.

(v) New DEVCOINS : can help in social development where government can announce social challenge with quantifiable targets and achievement can ensure generation of devcoins, (social entrepreneurship)

| CRYPTOCURRENCY | BANKING (TRADITIONAL) |
| --- | --- |
| • uses anonymous blockchain channel (distributed ledger) | • network uses a centralised system |
| • inexpensive | • expensive due to infrastructure and |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

transaction costs

Regulatory challenges

- Potential for misuse by antisocial elements
  eg: terrorists, Naxalites
- Used for speculation - wide fluctuations
- Lack of institutional set up. makes regulation difficult

Wayforward

India cannot afford to be blind to the development. Various countries eg: Japan has recognised as medium of exchange and China, UK as asset. Similarly policy guidelines and clear framework needs to be evolved to ensure proper regulation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Outerspace treaty 1967 was announced by the General assembly ~~in~~ after the launch of sputnik to ensure 3 main objectives:

- peaceful use of outer space
- no sovereignity claims on space
- use and exploration for the peaceful uses and benefit to mankind.

emerging challenges in space:

- Space weaponisation

threat of anti satellites (ASAT), missiles which can harm satellite of another country

Eg) China developing ambiguous

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

program DN-2, DN-3 for space weaponisation.

- Privatisation of space exploration
  Private companies are increasingly funding presence
  eg: TESLA's Elon Musk planning colonisation of MARS

- Increase in space debris which enhances the risk of Kessler syndrome: and damage to the nearby satellites and spaceships

- New technologies — Quantum satellites

- Cubesats — Tiny satellites can enhance space debris

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of new Outerspace treaty

~~These~~ A new treaty needs to be brought in which caters to the emerging challenges such as weaponisation, debris, clear policies for private involvement.

Also focus on PAROS treaty - Peaceful regulation of space to prevent any armed race in space required.

Similarly, India too needs to develop a clear space policy in the light of these challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Armed forces special powers Act (AFSPA) was enacted in 1958 to provide special rights and immunities to the armed forces such as

- legal immunity for action taken
- shoot after warning
- search and seizure.

Debate regarding wether AFSPA to continue or not keeps continuing.

Arguments ~~in fav~~ against AFSPA

- excessive immunities granted to Armed forces has made them insensitive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and led to human right violations

- even after 60 years of implementation it has failed to bring in in stability
- The human right violations erode people faith in democracy leading to a vicious cycle of instability.

Arguments in favour:
It is required to ensure the morale of armed forces in disturbed areas and to help them to bring in ~~efficiency~~ stability of law and order situation.

Recently, Centre gave freedom to Assam and Manipur to decide on the revocation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of AFSPA.

Way forward:

As per recommendations of Justice Verma commission, the need is to humanise AFSPA and SC's directive that no blanket immunity on ~~the~~ ~~extra judicial~~ encounter killings by army. To ensure balance accountability and the special powers to army to bring in stability and people trust in democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government. (DPP)

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

India is the 3rd largest importer of defence equipment sourcing 60% of its ~~import~~ needs from ~~the~~ imports.

OPPORTUNITIES of indigenisation:

① SOVEREIGNITY: to aspire for global power status India needs to be dependent on itself for its defence needs.

② MAKE IN INDIA
huge potential to boost manufacturing in India

③ Job creation of direct and indirect employment ranging to one lakh jobs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Saved foreign exchange

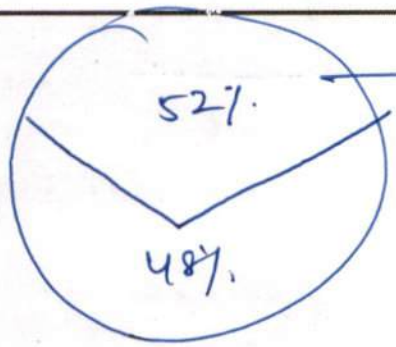
(5) Reduced dependendence on imports will lead to reduced problem of Maintanance, Repair, Overhaul

(6) Exports: eg Brahmos ~~airspace~~ missile to Vietnam can help in strengthing diplomatic relations.

Challenges.

1. Lack of technology
2. Process mired with numerous clearances and delays
3. Overbureacoratisation of defence procurement
4. Lack of skilled talent
5. Lack of funds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)




52% of allocated budget used for committed liabilities while only 48% for capital.

Government measures:
government has brought in Defence procurement policy 2016 with focus on promoting IDDM category - indigenously designed, developed and manufactured.
Along with it Strategic Partnership model for choosing domestic private player for manufacturing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With rising challenges such as China Pakistan nexus, changes in nature of threats eg: cybersecurity, conventional and non conventional security issues such as terrorism, a synergy between armed forces and civilian bureacracy is required.

The need is:

China Pakistan axis

Dealing with this threat now require coordination between army and diplomats as multi pronged strategy.

Seen in surgical strikes in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pakistan, Doklam standoff

Defence acquisitions

India is critically low in modernisation and defence equipments - the reason being dominance of civilian bureaucracy in the acquisition process.

PARAMILITARY FORCES

which are under Ministry of Home affairs need proper focus in terms of working conditions, service status as grievances rising

e.g. the recent video uploaded by the BSF jawan

Emerging challenges

such as cyber crimes,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

- Reviews in the defence acquisition process
- Appointment of CDS - chief of defense staff as per recommendations of Kargil Review committee to ensure jointness in decision making

And implement the latest recommendations of Shekatkar committee has called for integrated theatre commands need to reviewed to ensure security and coherent response to challenges

R.N

# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1020)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | SHIVANI GOYAL | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 30302 |
| Center | RN 4 (home) | Date | 18 sep 17 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मं खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.**

1. Enumerate the discretionary powers of the Governor mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Why is it said that the post of governor has become highly politicised?

   भारतीय संविधान में निर्दिष्ट राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल का पद अत्यधिक राजनीतिक बन गया है ?

Governor is the active link between the centre and the states and is the executive head of the state. Discretionary powers of governor:-

① Under Art 163, governor is supposed to act as per the aid and advise of the state council of ministers except where he acts in discretion.

② U/a 200, he can reserve the bill for centre's consideration passed by state legislature.

③ report to the president when feels that state not working as per constitional machinery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ after election result, inviting the leader whom he thinks can form a stable govement

⑤ In few states such as Assam, Manipur, Karnataka, ~~&~~ administration of few areas

Its been said that post of the governor is becoming politicised :

① misuse of governor's office by the Union to strike state
eg: Imposition of President rule U/a 356.

② Arbitary appointment, removal or transfer of governor

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Reservation of bills and centre taking undue time for consideration.

In order to avoid this and promote the spirit of cooperative federalism, Sarkaria/Punchi commission recommendations need to be followed

eg: appointment of eminent person outside state, detached from local politics, allowing him/her to continue the term eg. Centre needs to act with restraint, uphold the spirit of federalism while governor also needs to act with ~~[illegible]~~ objectivity and impartiality to uphold the dignity of the office

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. CAG is instrumental in securing accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration. Elaborate. Enumerate the provisions made in the Constitution to ensure the independence of the CAG.

CAG वित्तीय प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में संसद के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही तय करने में सहायक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। CAG की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संविधान में किए गए प्रावधानों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Comptroller and Auditor general is one of the four watchdogs in Indian democracy to ensure financial accountability of the executive.

Its functions include:

REGULATORY AUDIT: to ensure wether the expenditure made is legally avilable for

PROPRIETARY AUDIT: to ensure wisdom and fairness of expenditure

PERFORMANCE AUDIT: to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

autonomy of the expenditure

It audits the receipts and expenditures of the central and state executive government controlled companies and organisations substantially funded by the government.
It comes out with.

audit report on appropriation account → considered by Public accounts committee

Audit report on finance account

audit report on public undertakings → considered by committee on Public Undertaking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Provisions for independence

1. Expenditure of CAG is charged from Consolidated fund of India
2. Removal of CAG only through process of removal of a SC judge (by president after recommendation of parliament)
3. Parliament/executive cannot change the terms of service adversely during tenure.

Through the actions of CAG, scams like CWG, 2G spectrum scam, Adarsh scam have come into light and hence it enforces accountability to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.

केंद्र और राज्यों के मध्य सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं क्या हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतरराज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Different institutional arrangements can be divided into

Constitutional
- Inter State Council u/a 263
- Finance commission u/a 240
- National development council

Statutory/executive
- Zonal councils
- Niti Aayog
- National integration council

Others
- Centre State Relations commission (Punchi, Sarkaria Commission)

Inter State council (ISC) was formed for the first time after SARKARIA COMMISSION recommend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

U/a 263, President can form inter state council as and when deems necessary.
The purpose of inter state council is to facilitate cooperation, platform for dispute resolution and consensus building.

However, the performance of ISC is has been less than satisfactory because:-

① Irregular meetings: only 12 in ~~last~~ more than ten years

② Overlapping functions with bodies like NITI aayog

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Role is only recommendatory/ advisory

The Inter State council can act as a vibrant platform for consensus building, dispute resolution and cooperative federalism.

Few good initiatives: eg: discussion on reservation of Life by governor, etc were done.

To strengthen ISC, recommendations of Sarkaria and Punchi commission can be followed

① 3 meetings in a year

② agenda should be jointly formulated by centre and states.

③ Inclusion of functional experts from outside.

④ Allowing to look into inter state disputes eg. Cauvery dispute.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं का चुनाव साथ-साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन से होने वाले लाभों और इससे उत्पन्न होने वाली चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Prime Minister Modi suggested conducting of simultaneous elections.

Advantages

1. Focus on governance than running elections
2. New welfare schemes/ developmental projects cannot be announced due to frequent implementation of the Model Code of Conduct
3. Legislative logjam as each party tries to be in limelight
4. Heavy election expenditure - economic burden.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns :

① Practical difficulties if any assembly is dissolved prematurely
(as per constitution, elections need to take place within 6 months of dissolution of assembly).

② Mixing of national and local issues.

③ Logistical challenges of shortage of security, administrative personnel

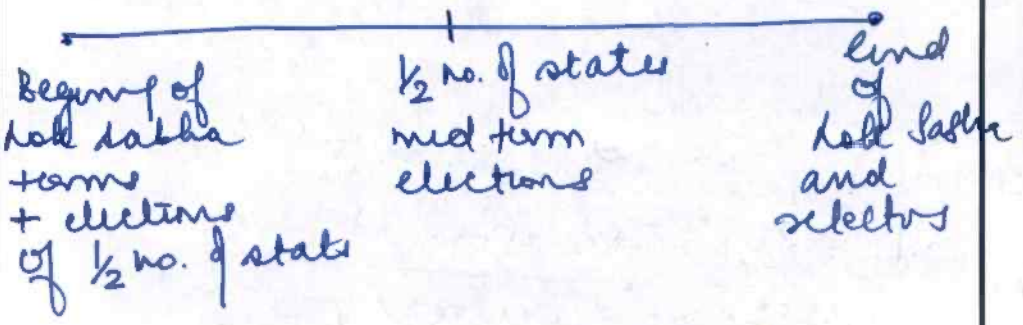
④ Continuous elections forces politicians to return back to citizens regularly, enhancing accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward:

Though the advantages of simultaneous elections are desirable, but it can be practically infeasible. Rather other feasible reforms like

- German model of constructive no confidence motion.
- Parliamentary pannel recommends elections in 2 phases:




- Curbing money power through strict implementation of election ceilings, state funding of elections and enhanced transparency by inclusion in RTI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

MANDATE:

Competition Commission of India created to emplement Competition Commission of India act 2002 to ensure maintance of free and fair competition, protection of consumer interest and level playing field.

Other sector specific regulators:

TRAI, RBI, SEBI deal with specific spectors and regulation and development of telecom, Banking and capital markets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently, overlapping jurisdiction and friction seen in cases like

① TRAI v/s CCI :
dominant position, predatory pricing with launch of Jio

② CCI v/s Sebi
in issues of mergers and acquisition

③ CCI v/s RBI
mergers and acquisitions in banking sector.

conflict arises due to in issues like dominant pricing dominant position, predatory pricing, monopoly issues, mergers and acquisitions due to following reasons :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Generalist v/s Technical:
~~for~~ CCI deals with maintance of competition while sector specific regulator deal with specific issues -

Way forward:

Both need to complement one other for which clarity on roles and responsibilities, learning from global best practices. MoU signed in Ireland to ensure complementarity and avoidance of turf wars to ensure a robust overcharch regulatory infrastructure for development of economy and society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है।

As per the constitution and the parliament law enacted - Contempt of Courts Act 1971 allows the Supreme Court and High court to take action against contempt towards higher judiciary.

Reasons for granting contempt ~~per~~ powers.

(i) judges can deliver judgements without fear or favour, entrances of public opinion/ media

(ii) maintain supremacy of courts and law

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) prevent lowering of authority of courts

(iv) prevent any obstruction to justice

However,
the contempt powers have been criticized lately due to:-

- Against freedom of expression - U/a 19(1)(a) to stifle legitimate criticism, media
- Against democratic rights
- Pandit Thakurdas in constituent Comittee debates has said that these powers could lead to misuse and are not needed as wilful disobedience of court orders is already a punishable infraction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward :

- There is a need to balance both contempt of court (AUTHORITY and INDEPENCE of judiciary) along with freedom of expression. Therefore the courts need to act liberally and respect expression u/a 19(1)(a) rather than stifling legitimate criticism which is permissible even as per the contempt of court act 1971.
- Also the media and public need to show restraint and discipline to ensure the sanctity of judicial process

This can uphold rule of law as well as democratic rights as enshrined in constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter state Water disputes (Amendment) Bill 2017 aims to cover shortfalls in the present system of adjudication of disputes.

DRAWBACKS of present system:

Huge delays: ~~so~~ matters remain subjudice for more than 2 decades

Eg: Cauvery - Beas dispute remained pending for more than 25 years

No finality: parties are quick to appeal in Supreme court delaying the process

Lack of implementation mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The new amendment act aims to :

1. Before adjudication, referring matter to Dispute Resolution committee
2. Rather than multiple tribunal, 1 tribunal with multiple benches
3. collation of technical data.
4. Service conditions, age and tenure of judges
5. Fixing time limit of 4-5 years

Despite few desirable measures, the loopholes remain, that

- Supreme court can still be involved in adjudication of disputes as aggrieved parties could appeal but as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

per the Inter state Water disputes Act 1956 and Article 262:
The provision clearly bars the jurisdiction of supreme court in adjudication of these disputes.

Recommendations:
- Greater clarity on role of supreme court in these matters
- Designing a robust architecture for timely and effective settlement of cases
- Mediation needs to be promoted and

finally supply side management measures such as reduction in water use, agroclimatic planning will go long way in addressing these disputes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Table

Reforms in Union Budget 2017:

① Limiting cash ~~trans~~ donations to 2000 ₹ from earlier 20,000 ₹.

② New electoral bond scheme

③ Limit on 7.5% funding from companies removed

④ FCRA to be amended to allow foreign companies of specific type to donate money.

DRAWBACKS of reforms:

① Reducing cash limit to 2000 ₹ only means MORE PAPERWORK and finding

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

more names to be lent.

(ADR reports that 75% of funds comes from anonymous cash donations to the parties).

- electoral bonds scheme will maintain anonymity as these are bearer cheques and can act as conduit for opaque corporate funding leading to CRONY CAPITALISM.

STATE FUNDING: refers to assistance by the government to political parties in form of cash or kind to contest elections. This has been recommended by Dinesh Goswami committee and Indrajit Gupta committee.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

| MERITS | DEMERITS |
| --- | --- |
| • reduce money power in elections | • Against Right to equality and discriminatory towards independent and non recognised parties |
| • curb crony capitalism | • hinder level playing field |
| • greater transparency | • taxpayer forced to contribute for party he doesn't support. |

As the consensus on state funding of elections fails to form, more practical measures such as transparency in corporate funding (on lines of USA), inclusion in RTI and strict adherence to election expenditure ceilings can help reduce money power and ensure free and fair elections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.

भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। लंबे समय तक यह विवादों में क्यों उलझा रहा? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभायी गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

office of profit, though not statutorily legally defined is generally referred to as position where.

5 tests by EC-I for determining office of profit:

① where executive makes appointment
② executive controls the remuneration
③ executive can dismiss the position held
④ exercises significant influence on the appointment process

Therefore ministers, public servants, bureaucrats working in the executive as office of profit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance:

① As per Constitution and RPA act,
if any member of parliament or member of state legislative assembly holds office of profit - he will be deemed disqualified. (TSOP)

(This is to ensure The Separation of Powers concept as legislature holds the executive responsible and should be separation to enforce accountablity)

② As per 91st Constitutional amendment act, limit on size of council of Ministers to be 15% of size of legislature

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Controversy:
Nomination of MP/MLA as parliamentary secretaries/ chairman of corporation which breaches the concept of TSOP and hinders the process of legislature holding the executive accountable

Role of judiciary
- Recently Punjab high court declared the appointment of Parliament Secretaries in Punjab assembly as unconstitutional.
- Similar cases in Delhi, Tamil Nadu have been stayed by the judiciary

Recommendations:
Election commission should lay down clear rule regarding the right to ensure no violation takes place.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान, जनजातीय समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए निचले स्तर को कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां हस्तांतरित करती हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं के समक्ष वर्तमान चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

Sixth schedule deals with administration of areas in the tribal areas of states of ~~Manipur~~, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam and Tripura for protection of customary traditions of tribals and providing autonomy in administration.

Notable provisions:

- Formation of district council or regional council.
- Will have 30 members which will be directly elected (excluding 4 to be nominated by the governor)
- Will have legislative powers e.g. on markets, courts,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

prohibition, money lending)

- judicial powers as can organise trial court for administration of justice.

Challenges faced by 6th schedule

- Lack of democratic decentralisation

For eg: In Bodoland territorial admn area, power is only with few members hinding democratic participation

- Poor financial empowerment as not included in state finance commission

- Engagement in illicit activities: North Cachar hill council on radar of CBI

- States not implementing the law in full spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward:

Strict implementation of constitutional provisions to grant real autonomy and prevent alienation including

- Allowing multistakeholder participation including women
- Inclusion of 6th schedule areas in State finance commission
- Allowing them to implement centrally funded schemes
- And setting up a permanent empowered committee to ensure implementation of act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं का संरक्षण करना संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian constitution recognises following minorities - Muslims, Budhists, Christians, Sikhs, Zoarastrians and Jains.
Along with them, state minorities are granted the following rights:

1. Art 29-30: Cultural and educational Rights.

These fundamental rights allow minorities to protect, promote, preserve their culture.

- Setting up educational institutions to promote their language
- In granting aid by govt, right to not be discriminated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Setting up of Special officer of Linguistic minorities.
- Promoting education at primary level to be in mother tongue.

Significance:

The granting of fundamental rights which are protected by writ jurisdiction ensures that our polity believes in concept of UNITY IN DIVERSITY and enriching the composite culture of India by promoting and integration of minority culture into the mainstream. As per this, many minorities have established schools eg: madrasas, anglo schools

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to protect their language.
Similarly state endeavours to protect their culture by launching the mission — HUMARI DHAROHAR to ensure continued survival and promotion of the minority culture.

Way forward:
Along with culture promotion, active steps for social and economic empowerment to bring the minorities to the level of ~~at~~ natural society as recommended by Sachar committee report and Ranganath Mishra.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के अंतर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के सूचना के अधिकार के मध्य संतुलन बनाए रखना भी आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As per the RTI act 2009, under section 2(h) of the act, the judiciary is included in the definition of public authorities and hence bound to give information as per the act.

However many high courts have still not appointed public information officers due to the the debate whether judiciary should be included in RTI.

Merits of bringing judiciary:

- More transparency in the functioning of the OPAQUE

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

collegium system regarding appointments of judges.

- Better record regarding the status of cases and average time taken to dispose off the case leading to 'working judges' [245th law commission head Balbir Singh chauhan talked about working judges and faster rate of disposal of cases]
- Curb illegal, unethical practices such as nepotism, corruption, Uncle judge syndrome
- greater trust amongst common citizenry.

HOWEVER, the demerits of bringing judiciary:

① Disclosure of collegium minutes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

can affect the credibility of the judge ~~who~~ appointed incase of adverse comment.

- As per the Contempt of Court Act, misuse of RTI can hinder the functioning of judges without fear or favour.
- Can hamper the independence/authority of judiciary by frivolous complaints.
- decrease efficiency.

Way forward

To maintain the rule of law, judiciary needs to be effective, independent and free from outside pressure. Specific exemptions can be laid regarding non disclosure of collegium and efforts to increase overall transparency through laying a more robust mechanism for appointment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** **Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.**

NA not understood

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए। प्राय: यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। बढ़ते पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों के संदर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

| | PRESSURE GROUPS | POLITICAL PARTIES |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Objective is to promote the group's specific cause or agenda by influencing government and society | (1) Objective is to ~~contes~~ win power and form government to implement their socio-economic agenda in governance |
| (2) | Methods of operation: lobbying, advocacy, demonstration, creating awareness in society. | Method: contesting elections |
| (3) | END GOAL: achievement of purpose | power. |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

pressure groups due to inadequacies of political parties.

It is been said as pressure groups often raise the concerns being ignored by the political parties.

Failure to address demands of public / grievance → formation of association ~~for~~ of people with similar demand → pressure group

For example:
Narmada Bachao Andolan was formed to increase awareness in society and stop the construction of Sardar Sarovar dam after the grievances and concerns of the farmers, scientists, environmentalist was unaddressed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Often we see pressure groups in the field of environment as generally environmental concerns / tribal concerns take a backseat in the name of development.

eg: POSCO plant in Odisha

Pressure groups

| POSITIVES | NEGATIVES |
| --- | --- |
| • Policy advocacy sewa effort in Protection of domestic violence | • ~~Ac~~ Have authority without responsibility |
| • checks abuse of power | • Could lead to tyranny of minority |
| RTI due to efforts of Mazdoor Kisan sangathan. | • Silos mentality |
| | • IB report where reported India losing 1-2% GDP due to engineering dissent. |

Way forward is to engage with pressure groups to address their grievances and also efforts to instill transparency in functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?

लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। लोक अदालतों द्वारा प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Lok Adalats were an outcome of National Legal Services authority act which provided for alternate dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism for speedy and inexpensive justice to the weak and marginalised community.

Increasing number of case in judiciary and backlog of cases amounting to 3 crore indicate that ADR as a concept has not sprouted in Indian society.

Factors for limited success of Lok adalats

- Low awareness amongst people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Attitude that not a good substitute of traditional judiciary
- Parties to the case often not accept the decision due to the opinion of not being final and binding
- Informal procedure employed [Indian evidence act, common procedure code ~~also~~ not implemented] -

How to increase effectiveness:

- Generating greater awareness regarding alternative dispute resolution through media, radio, information and education campaign.

- Publicising the benefits over traditional judiciary - lower cost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Increasing capacity, proper resources and setting more lok adalats in every district for easy access and visibility

- Law enforcement agencies should ensure that the decision given by Lok adalat is duly followed by all parties.

Therefore, lok adalats can ensure speedy and equal access of justice as per the Constitutional directive and also deburden the judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्ख़ियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In Nagaland, Urban local bodies elections have not been taken place since 2011 due to the opposition to Art 243T of 74th Constitutional amendment act which mandates 33% reservation for women.

WHY:?

The opposition comes from the fact that Nagaland has few special provisions related to the state under Art 371 where an act of parliament will not be implemented in state if it is against the social and customary practices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why reservation should be allowed?

- Art 371 gives protection against acts of parliament and not constitutional provisions (the 33% reservation is a constitutional obligation)
- help in gender parity – social reality that despite more than 75% literacy rate in women, only 1 elected women MP from state
- promote women empowerment through her political empowerment.

However, this is opposed by the Naga Hoho group stating that it is against their social practices. They accept

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

woman participation through nomination, not election.

Way forward:

In the present times, many social and customary practices are being reviewed [eg: triple talaq] and consensus is being reached that customary laws needs to be reformed to ensure gender parity and right to equality as enshrined under Art 14 irrespective of sex. Therefore societal awareness needs to be increased to counter such notions and more progressive reforms such as bringing 50% reservation in local bodies are welcome.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of relevant SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्राय: राजनीतिक दलों की छवि सुधारने के लिए करदाताओं के धन के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के प्रासंगिक निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। पेड न्यूज और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Recently the Supreme Court has ruled that government advertisements can only have the images of Prime Minister, President or chief minister and ads by other political members is disallowed.

Rationale for judgement:

- Taxpayer's money will be more effectively utilised if spent for developmental activities than for creating favourable image.
- Hinders level playing field between the ruling party and opposition ~~as~~ — hindering free and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fair nature of elections.

PAID NEWS refers to propaganda by a political party / candidate masquerading as a news content.

EVILS OF PAID NEWS:

- Hinders the ability of voters to form a correct opinion
- Breach of journalistic ethics
- Surpassing election expenditure ceilings
- source of blackmoney for the media house.
- Unfair for smaller parties, independent candidates.

Recommendations of 12th law commission:

- Paid news should be declared as election offence under

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the ~~Right~~ Representation in Parliament Act.

- Strict penalties and criminal prosecution of media house and political candidate allowed
- Disqualification of candidate
- Press Control of India can be given statutory responsibility for dealing with paid news menace.

Way forward:

For increasing the awareness about various government initiative rather than spending money reaching out to the people locally and innovations like Mann ki Batt should be used. Menace of paid news needs to be handled both legally by stringent punishments and also increasing societal awareness ~~to~~ to ensure free and fair elections and informed citizenry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Through 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment act, the local governments at rural and urban level were given constitutional status aiming at democratic decentralisation. However the spirit of grassroot level empowerment is still missing as the local governments suffers from challenge of 3 Fs - Finance, functionaries and functions.

FUNCTIONS.

| Challenges | Recommendations (2nd Arc committee) |
| --- | --- |
| (1) At rural level, overlapping of functions with various parastatals. eg: DRDA, District health society | Dissolution of Parastatals with consensus of local government or merging them with Zila Parishad. |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

| | |
|---|---|
| At urban level, multiplicity of authorities lead to overlapping gaps and conflicts eg: sewarage facilities construction with Delhi Jal Board but ~~over~~ maintained by municipal corporation. | clear delineation of functions and authority, dissolution of unnecessary bodies and ensure unity of command |
| • Lack of proper clarity in functions between gram panchayat, samiti and zila parishad | ~~go~~ greater clarity on their functions, upper levels need to ensure authority of lower is not stifled. |
| FUNDS | |
| As per Ahluwalia committee report, ULB only earn | Formula based devolution, tapping MUNICIPAL |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1% of their urban gdp leading to stranded infrastructure

BONDS and sension of property tax, professional tax, institutionalisation of various ~~schemes are~~ fines and penalties.

Way forward

ensuring empowerment on these 3 fronts - ensuring adequate funds, capacity building and accountability of functionaries and clear delineation of functions would lead to better flow of governance and services at the grassroot level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोकसभा अध्यक्ष के पद में निहित व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली के लोकतांत्रिक संस्थानों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए प्रदान की गयी है, न कि सदन में मतभेद या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Speaker is one of the highest constitutional offices in India to ensure proper rule based proceedings in the parliament and maintainance of order. However in the past ~~two~~ few years, the exercise of these powers in wrong way has raised many concerns such as:

| POWER | CONCERNS |
|---|---|
| • To maintain order and discipline, power to suspend members | In gujarat state legislative assembly the principal opposition members were suspended, hence diluting proper debate and discussion during passage of bill. |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

| POWER | |
|---|---|
| • Power to disqualify as per anti defection law | • In Uttarakhand assembly seen that speaker was trying to change the composition of office by disqualifying members from opposition to enable the government to stay<br>• delays in disqualify members even when they defect to ruling party |
| • Power to ratify bill as MONEY BILL u/a 110.<br>eg: Aadhar bill | eliminates the system of checks and balances as deprives Rajya Sabha of its ~~power~~ legislative powers as Rajya Sabha only has recommendatory role. |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way ahead:

Effective functioning of parliament requires participation and critical debate, discussion and questioning by members from opposition to ensure accountability ~~towards~~ of executive.

For this, recommendations of Rakesh Goswami committee such as giving power to decide on defection cases to ECI, setting time limit for ~~decision~~ decision can be done. Most importantly, speaker needs to act with perceivable neutrality and objectivity in the spirit of constitution to maintain dignity of house.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची तथा उत्तरवर्ती संशोधन दल-बदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या का समाधान करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Tenth schedule, brought in by the 52nd Constitutional amendment act 1985 aimed at disqualifying members of parliament or state legislative assembly if they defect from their respective parties or disobey their whip.

Contribution of anti defection law ~~towards effective govern~~

① curbed the 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' feature of opportunistic politics through floor crossing.

② Stability in government formation and extended terms in coalition government as earlier threat of losing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

majority always loomed large)

③ Reduced black money and corruption in politics

However concerns regarding 10th schedule are raised:

① Subsequent amendment which prohibited split of party but allowed merger in case 2/3rd members of party go for merger is criticised for promoting wholesale defection.

② Due to the prerogative of following whip, freedom of conscience of individual legislator diluted and increased centralisation of internal party dynamics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Weakened parliamentary debate and discussion

(4) Individual MP/MLA has to vote as per the high command rather than representing the wish/needs of his constituency.

(5) The ~~vest~~ vesting of powers in speaker is also criticized on grounds of neutrality

(6) No difference between dissent and defection.

Way forward

Balance needs to be maintained between curbing opportunistic politics and freedom of legislator to promote independent thinking

Following the recommendations of Dinesh goswami committee and rationalisation of whip to only restrict to stability issues like no confidence motion, etc can be done to ensure quality of legislative thinking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

यह निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेशन पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही है, जो देश की आवश्यकताएं सर्वोत्तम ढंग से पूरी कर सकती है। भारत में राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने के लिए समय-समय पर प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

India opted for parliamentary system where the executive is a member/part of the legislative and is accountable to the legislative due to historical, societal and political reasons in comparison to presidential system ~~where~~ (as in US) where president is the real executive head and executive is relatively independent of the legislative.

Merits of adopting ~~parliamen~~ presidential system:

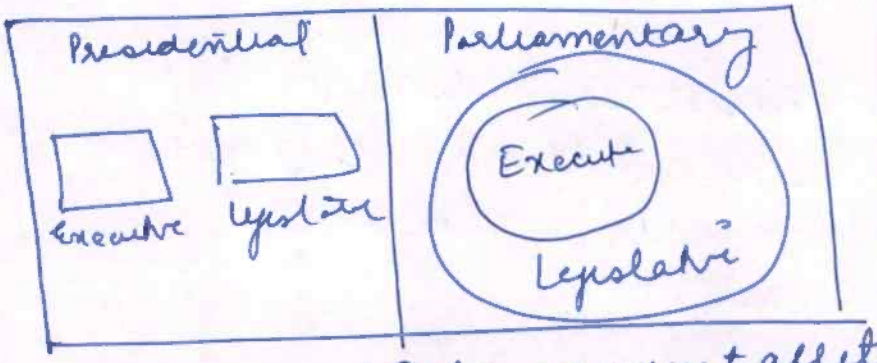
① Focus on governance rather than ensuring survival as the executive is confident that it will continue its

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

team in most circumstances unaffected by coalition politics

② Government by experts:
as possibility of induction of members outside the legislature

③ The separation of powers




ensures strict accountability of the executive towards legislature.

However, the Constitution founding father found parliamentary system more suitable

① Historical reasons of already experience during colonial rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) emphasis on accountability over stability

(3) Avoiding centralisation of power in 1 person ie the president and giving power to collective multi member council of ministers

(4) Smoother coordination between the executive and legislature to avoid deadlock.

Way forward:

To eliminate the ills of parliamentary system, reforms like cleaning politics, reducing money and muscle power, reforming anti defection law can be taken to improve the functioning of parliamentary government.